

## KAISER TURNING WESTERN ARMIES AGAINST SLAVS

German Offensive Reawakens  
with Arrival of Heavy  
Re-enforcements.

### NEW SHELLS RECEIVED

Berlin Claims Victories With-  
in Striking Distance  
of Lublin.

### DOUBT RUSSIANS WILL STAND

London Admits Military Critics Are  
Speculating on Probability of  
Warsaw's Fall.

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.  
London, July 11.—With the arrival of heavy new re-enforcing formations, the Austro-Germans in Southern Poland are showing signs of renewed activity in their thrust at the Lublin-Chelm. Troops destined for the west, where it is believed the Berlin general staff contemplated an immediate drive on Calais, have been diverted to the eastern theater. It is reported, following the heavy reverse suffered by Archduke Joseph Ferdinand's Austrian army north of Krasnik.

A number of corps withdrawn from Galicia to support Prince Rupprecht's coastal offensive in the west and the crown prince's encircling movement at Verdun and already in transport through Southern Germany, have been hurriedly shunted back to the east. It is further reported in dispatches reaching here from correspondents near the German front.

### New Shells Arriving.

In the opinion of military experts here a number of the great German guns, which were being held ready for a phalanx movement against Calais similar to that by which Von Mackensen cleared Galicia, have been diverted to the front of the Tison army before Lublin, which it is practically certain that the great stores of shells for which the Austro-German armies were waiting are beginning to arrive over the difficult lack of communication, by which the Archduke and Field Marshal von Mackensen are joined to their base.

Renewed activity is noted in the official statement received here tonight by wireless from Berlin. Local victories, which may have an important bearing on the campaign against Lublin and Warsaw, are reported in the vicinity of Krasnostav, thirty-five miles south of Lublin.

The Germans claim that their offensive here was completely successful, while official dispatches from the German capital report fighting of the greatest violence in the region of Krasnik.

### Doubt Russ Will Stand.

On the heights north of the latter town the Austro-German army took its stand after a successful flank attack gave the Russians the initiative, awaiting the advance of Von Mackensen's supporting army on the right. The Mackensen forces are those battling around Krasnostav, and their reported successes indicate that they are pressing forward, reducing the dangerous position in the Austro-German front caused by the Archduke's too hasty sweep. Military experts are still puzzled as to the probable strategy of the Russians, but the opinion is growing that the present lines will not be permanent. If the Russians fail in their stand before the Lublin-Chelm railway, they will be forced to withdraw to the River Bug, abandoning Warsaw and Ivanograd.

### Ruse of Shells Falls.

Meanwhile fierce fighting is going on in the far southeast, where, in Bessarabia and along the Bukovina border, the Russians are making desperate but futile efforts to pierce the Austrian front. According to Berlin dispatches, trencherous methods have been resorted to by the Slavs, on one occasion a troop of soldiers in peasant dress approaching the Tison lines only to suddenly reveal their true character by attacking with hand grenades which they had concealed about their clothes. Not only their forces, but supporting troops who had been held in readiness to follow up the surprise attack were routed with great losses by the Austrian fire.

### Unfit for War, a Suicide.

California German Hange Self in Fit of Depression.  
Los Angeles, July 11.—Heartbroken because his health had caused his rejection from a party of Germans which recently left to enlist in the European ranks, Joachim Bruhn, 45, was found a suicide in his room, at 311 Central avenue. A friend found Bruhn's body hanging from a transom by a trunk strap.

### Kaiser Opposes U-Boat War.

American Say Kaiser Is at Odds with Naval Party.  
Copenhagen, July 11.—A distinguished American, who lives in Germany, "but who at present is here, says that the Germans are building nothing but submarines.

### UNFIT FOR WAR, A SUICIDE.

California German Hange Self in Fit of Depression.  
Los Angeles, July 11.—Heartbroken because his health had caused his rejection from a party of Germans which recently left to enlist in the European ranks, Joachim Bruhn, 45, was found a suicide in his room, at 311 Central avenue. A friend found Bruhn's body hanging from a transom by a trunk strap.

### Kaiser Opposes U-Boat War.

American Say Kaiser Is at Odds with Naval Party.  
Copenhagen, July 11.—A distinguished American, who lives in Germany, "but who at present is here, says that the Germans are building nothing but submarines.

### UNFIT FOR WAR, A SUICIDE.

California German Hange Self in Fit of Depression.  
Los Angeles, July 11.—Heartbroken because his health had caused his rejection from a party of Germans which recently left to enlist in the European ranks, Joachim Bruhn, 45, was found a suicide in his room, at 311 Central avenue. A friend found Bruhn's body hanging from a transom by a trunk strap.

## FIRE NEAR MAGAZINE ON FLAGSHIP ALABAMA

Five Hundred Visitors Scamper Ashore  
as Jackies Rush to Fight  
Flames.

Philadelphia, July 11.—Five hundred visitors were aboard the battleship Alabama, flagship of Rear Admiral Helm, commander of the reserve fleet at League Island, when fire was discovered this evening under the forward turret of thirteen-inch guns and dangerously close to the magazines.

An alarm gun boomed through the big craft, and one-half of the crew started fighting the flames, while the other half hustled the visitors down the gangplank.

There was enough gunpowder aboard to blow the ship into splinters, but the fire was discovered by a sailor of the starboard watch before it had gained much headway. It took an hour of stiff work by the sailors, however, to subdue the flames, which at one time were so threatening that a squad of men were ordered to stand by and be ready to flood the magazines.

## GERMANS ROUTED FROM TRENCHES

Line of French, Broken by  
Attack, Is Again  
Intact.

### NEW BATTLE IS RAGING

Invaders Leave Ditches to Meet Advancing Frenchmen Between  
Abtain and Souchez.

London, July 11.—British and French forces, gathering for a new offensive along the Yser and north of Arras, have routed the Germans from several sections of trench which they had occupied temporarily at exposed angles of the allies' line.

Penetrating the British first line north of Ypres the Germans gained a temporary foothold, but by a counter-attack Gen. French's forces drove them out, according to today's reports from Paris. The line the French established north of Arras on July 8 and which was since broken by isolated incursions of the invaders is again intact as a result of furious French attacks, which resulted in clearing the Germans from the sections they had occupied.

### Battle Still Progressing.

The eagerness of both sides to bring pressure to bear against any aggressive force of an adversary was evidenced in an action north of the road between Souchez and Abtain.

Here, according to the Berlin report, an attack launched against the German position was met half way by an advancing line of Germans, who debouched almost at the moment the French assault was begun.

The clashing forces met half way of the field and a furious engagement was precipitated. Berlin asserts that the battle was still raging at the hour the report was forwarded from main headquarters.

### Towns Under Bombardment.

For the remainder of the front artillery and bombing duels continue, with here and there infantry actions of local character. Bombardment of Arras and Rheims still continues, says Paris, while about Neuport, the northernmost point of the line, the German guns are keeping up a particularly terrific cannonade.

### SPY LIONIZED BY ITALIANS.

Alleged Frenchman Wined, Dined and Then Arrested.

Rome, July 11.—Some days ago there arrived in Rome a certain M. Andre, who called himself a French aviator and wore the French uniform. He received a cordial welcome, was invited to dinner, interviewed and acclaimed at the theaters.

### UNFIT FOR WAR, A SUICIDE.

California German Hange Self in Fit of Depression.  
Los Angeles, July 11.—Heartbroken because his health had caused his rejection from a party of Germans which recently left to enlist in the European ranks, Joachim Bruhn, 45, was found a suicide in his room, at 311 Central avenue. A friend found Bruhn's body hanging from a transom by a trunk strap.

### Kaiser Opposes U-Boat War.

American Say Kaiser Is at Odds with Naval Party.  
Copenhagen, July 11.—A distinguished American, who lives in Germany, "but who at present is here, says that the Germans are building nothing but submarines.

### UNFIT FOR WAR, A SUICIDE.

California German Hange Self in Fit of Depression.  
Los Angeles, July 11.—Heartbroken because his health had caused his rejection from a party of Germans which recently left to enlist in the European ranks, Joachim Bruhn, 45, was found a suicide in his room, at 311 Central avenue. A friend found Bruhn's body hanging from a transom by a trunk strap.

## KAISER OFFERED TO HALT OCEAN WAR, IS REPORT

Germany Said to Have Promised Conditionally to Suspend "Sub" Operations.

### OBJECTED TO "RIDER"

U. S. Refused to Sound Britain on Modifications in Blockade Program.

### SUGGESTION MAY BE REPEATED

Berlin's Offer, According to German Point of View, Will Remain Open Indefinitely.

New York, July 11.—The International News Service tonight received the following from its Washington correspondent:

A secret chapter of the diplomatic negotiations between Germany and the United States which, if this government had heeded Germany's proposals, might have averted the present menace of an impasse was disclosed today.

After the President's first note to Germany on the Lusitania case, which seemed to demand the absolute cessation of the latter's submarine warfare, Germany indicated to the State Department that she would entirely discontinue the operations of her submarines against merchantmen for a period of two or three weeks. This offer of Germany was coupled with the suggestion that the United States should employ the interim in sounding out Great Britain as to what she was willing to do to modify the conditions of her blockade of Germany, particularly as to the trade in foodstuffs with the United States.

### Rejected by State Department.

The State Department, however, declined to accept the proposition. Secretary Bryan informed Germany, in an informal way, that this government could not look with favor on any suggestion which carried with it a condition that the United States should suspend its blockade of Germany. Secretary Bryan gave as his reason the probability that Great Britain would reply that the United States was acting in behalf of Germany, her enemy, and this would weaken the position of the United States in any negotiations which might follow, independently, with Great Britain.

Otherwise, the Secretary indicated, this government was quite willing that Germany should cease her submarine warfare for the stated period.

On receipt of this information Germany refrained from making the proposal in a formal manner, and nothing further was done along that line.

Among the few who know of the incident it has been conjectured that one reason why the State Department did not take up the suggestion was because it "did not want to embarrass Great Britain." The view is that it would have been to the disadvantage of Great Britain to have it of record diplomatically that a proposition of such a character, amounting almost to a move toward mediation, had been made to her, and that she had rejected it. Those who entertain this opinion hold that the proposition was to the credit of Germany.

### Important Sacrifice.

Great Britain had held that her blockade of German ports and the strict terms of her orders in council were a "retaliation" against Germany's antecedent orders putting the food supplies of the empire under military control. To this Germany responded with her submarine warfare against England's commerce. Germany's proposal, therefore, to suspend submarine operations for two or three weeks in order to seek an agreement which would benefit the United States as well as herself, was the most important sacrifice she could make, as it was to be understood, from the German view is it is known here, that Germany is probably willing to repeat its suggestion any time this government feels disposed to accept it. Certainly Germany has indicated to the State Department informally, entirely apart from its formal notes on the Lusitania case, that she has no intention of giving up any concessions regarding her submarine warfare unless Great Britain at the same time concedes something in the matter of her blockade of Germany.

### Will Send Another Note.

Before either accepting or rejecting the alternative of breaking off diplomatic relations, another note will be dispatched to Germany, reserving the position of the United States and rejecting in toto the counter-proposal of Germany that the commerce of the United States be permitted the freedom of the seas subject to restrictions imposed by Germany. Germany will be told that the freedom of the seas cannot be abridged by a belligerent any more than the international law, which is supposed to insure that freedom to neutrals can be rewritten to suit the military necessity of a belligerent.

### That the German Foreign Office Again

has been misled in its understanding of the situation.

### Continued on Page Two.

### SOLDIERS SEE WIVES AGAIN.

Teaching Scenes When Warriors Return Home for First Time.

Paris, July 11.—A large number of French troops who had not seen their families since they left for the front eleven months ago, returned to Paris today on a four-day furlough. They are remarkable types, hitherto unknown in Paris, with deep bronzed and bearded faces. Without exception the men were pictures of health.

These were many touching scenes in the railroad terminals when the returning soldiers greeted their families. Along the boulevards, the "poules" received frenzied ovations.

Secured to All Important Points in North Carolina, July 11, Southern Railway. Special train leaves Washington 8 P. M., 29.30 round trip. Limit, 10 days.

## VISCOUNT VISITS N. Y.; MAY "PICK UP" HEIRESS

Son of Former American Woman Open to Proposal, Y' Know, Old Deahr.

New York, July 11.—The Viscount Uffington, heir to the Earl of Craven, son of the famous Miss Cordelia Martin, and grandson of Bradley Martin, of this city, is not adverse to picking up an American heiress.

At least this is what the noble viscount, who acknowledged eighteen summers, announced today after his arrival on the American liner St. Paul. According to his fellow passengers he is "quite a devil with the ladies," you know. On the pier the young lord said:

"I don't mind if I pick up an heiress, you know, I'm only here five days and I'll have to work pretty quickly."

His stay in the city would be brief, he said, because he is on his way to Bermuda to join the territorial force guarding that island against German attack.

## U. S. WILL STAND BY 'SUB' DEMAND

President May Be Forced to  
Affirmative Action to Main-  
tain Contentions.

### FACES KNOTTY PROBLEM

Wilson Will Send Another Note, It Is Believed, Rejecting German Proposals.

### By JEFFREY P. ANNIN.

Will it be necessary for the United States to take definite affirmative action now to maintain its contention that neutrals cannot be rewritten in time of war to meet the military necessities of one or more belligerents?

This is the question which President Wilson is confronted as the result of the wholly unsatisfactory position taken by Germany in its latest note.

The affirmative action at present most generally suggested involves the breaking off of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany.

Such a course will be pursued by the President only after the most mature deliberation, and when he has firmly resolved that only in that way can the entire framework of international law be preserved.

### Speaks for Neutral Nations.

Germany has announced that in a fight for existence, such as she now is engaged in, military necessity must be the paramount consideration in dictating her actions, and that international law and the rights of neutrals must receive secondary consideration. Great Britain's policy is dictated by the same principle, though without sacrificing the lives of neutrals. The United States, as the greatest sufferer from this policy and as the most powerful of neutral nations, is dependent upon to preserve the structure of international law. President Wilson has announced to Germany that he asks no more for the United States than for other neutral nations, thereby assuming the spokesman for the entire neutral world.

The President's course in the future will be guided by a desire to keep the record straight and to make no mistake of commission or omission which may establish for the future a precedent curtailing the freedom of the seas to the injury of neutrals in time of war.

The present attitude of the German foreign office as indicated in its note of Friday is not likely to change as the result of further interchanges. On the other hand, the friendly tone of the note would justify the President in continuing the discussions indefinitely, provided the results of loss of life to American citizens from the submarine warfare of the German admiralty, unless and here's the rub—unless such a continuation, prolonged beyond the termination of the war, should leave the question in doubt, should leave the question in doubt.

Germany and Great Britain in subordinating international law to military necessity should be seized as precedent for a course which eventually would result in the complete repudiation of the theory and practice of international law.

### Will Send Another Note.

Before either accepting or rejecting the alternative of breaking off diplomatic relations, another note will be dispatched to Germany, reserving the position of the United States and rejecting in toto the counter-proposal of Germany that the commerce of the United States be permitted the freedom of the seas subject to restrictions imposed by Germany. Germany will be told that the freedom of the seas cannot be abridged by a belligerent any more than the international law, which is supposed to insure that freedom to neutrals can be rewritten to suit the military necessity of a belligerent.

### That the German Foreign Office Again

has been misled in its understanding of the situation.

### Continued on Page Two.

### SOLDIERS SEE WIVES AGAIN.

Teaching Scenes When Warriors Return Home for First Time.

Paris, July 11.—A large number of French troops who had not seen their families since they left for the front eleven months ago, returned to Paris today on a four-day furlough. They are remarkable types, hitherto unknown in Paris, with deep bronzed and bearded faces. Without exception the men were pictures of health.

These were many touching scenes in the railroad terminals when the returning soldiers greeted their families. Along the boulevards, the "poules" received frenzied ovations.

Secured to All Important Points in North Carolina, July 11, Southern Railway. Special train leaves Washington 8 P. M., 29.30 round trip. Limit, 10 days.

## "Pearce," of Holt Fame, Sends Murder Threat in Letter

New Orleans Paper Warned of Danger to Ships. Morgan and Spring-Rice, in Note Signed Like Capitol Bomb Letter.

New Orleans, July 11.—A written threat to assassinate J. P. Morgan and Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and destroy by bombs British ships clearing from American ports—thus carrying out the alleged comprehensive plans of Erich Muentner, alias Frank Holt, is contained in a letter signed "Pearce," who styles himself a partner and intimate associate of Muentner, received by a New Orleans paper this morning.

"Pearce" was the name signed to the threatening letters sent to Washington newspapers at the time of the explosion in the south wing of the Capitol Building. The author of the letter asserts he has come to New Orleans to complete plans for the destruction of British mule transports, and gives the name of one such vessel and a British merchantman with cargo for Irish ports which he says will be blown up on their present voyage.

Two ships warned.

The vessels are the Baron Napier, which sailed from New Orleans Friday for New York, and the H. J. Morgan, which sailed last Thursday for Belfast and Dublin, via Norfolk, with a full cargo of general merchandise. Word of the receipt of the letter was rushed to the Navy Department at Washington, which at once ordered wireless warnings flashed from the Arlington Radio station to the two British ships.

The receipt of the letter which bears evidence of having been written by a person who knew Muentner or Holt intimately, created a stir in shipping and police circles. Steps were immediately taken to warn the Baron Napier by wireless, but the H. J. Morgan has no wireless and probably cannot be communicated with before it arrives at Norfolk.

Detectives on Case.

The letter, unstamped and marked "urgent," was deposited in a general mail basket in the business office of the newspaper sometime during the day. It was written with typewriter on plain white paper.

A score of detectives were immediately put to work on the case, and special agents of the British government and of shipping firms were sent to the wharves where other British mule transports are loading. The man declared he has sufficient dynamite to destroy the city of New Orleans.

The unnamed writer refers to Hans Halle, a German, who recently was acquitted in the Federal courts at New Orleans after he had been captured with a bomb in his possession intended for the destruction of a French liner vessel sailing from New York. He said:

"Halle failed completely; Muentner succeeded partly. I'm going to succeed completely. I can feel it. I seem to hear Muentner telling me so; seem to hear him urging me on. I am but one among millions, but I have Muentner's backing and I have dynamite."

### Root is Choice of Leading

Republicans, Canvass Shows Weeks, of Massachusetts, and Burton, of Ohio, Have Widest Spread Support, and, Next to New York Senator, Stand Highest in Favor.

Elihu Root is apparently the first choice of leading Republicans of the country for the nomination for President in 1916. Senator Weeks, of Massachusetts, and former Senator Theodore E. Burton, of Ohio, have country-wide support, and next to Senator Root are highest in favor with Republican politicians. It is evident from a canvass conducted by the Washington bureau of the New York Sun that if the Republican convention were held today and the State of New York presented Mr. Root's name to the convention with his consent, he would be nominated. With Mr. Root out of the consideration, the choice would appear to be between Senator Weeks and former Senator Burton.

More than 500 letters of inquiry have been received by the bureau, and in each instance upon the assurance that the names of the letter writers would not be used. The object of the inquiries was to elicit information as to local conditions in the various States, upon which a fair estimate could be made of the political sentiment of the country. The following questions were propounded:

What is the present tendency among the Republicans of your locality as to the choice of a candidate next year? Do they favor an ultra-conservative, a Progressive or a compromise?

Is President Wilson very strong with the people, or is he weak; and if weak, what are the causes?

Is the business situation improving? How do the Republicans of your

### PRESTON GIBSON IS HOST.

Rhode Island Governor and Others Dined at Newport.

Newport, July 11.—Preston Gibson, of Washington, gave a brilliant dinner for the Governor of Rhode Island and Mrs. R. L. Beekman tonight, having Mrs. Herman Oelrichs and Countess Glycks and Mrs. Henry Pierpont Perry among the twenty guests. With the coffee, served on the veranda, singers broke forth in popular songs, bringing back to Newport this day for dinner parties in vogue up to a few years ago.

Craig Biddle, of Philadelphia, tells his friends to follow the healthful fad of taking a sandwich and a little cold tea to Bailey's Beach and do away with luncheon, which makes people stout. He stays at the beach until late in the afternoon, and many are now following his example.

### REWARDED FOR POISON FUMES.

German Inventor of Asphyxiating Gases Is Honored.

Paris, July 11.—It is learned that the inventor of the deadly gas now being used by the Germans on all their battle fronts is August Luthar, professor of sciences at Munster University.

He was given a chair as a reward for his services in originating the newest weapon of the Kaiser's war machine.

### BRITISH "NOT YET" USING GAS.

London, July 11.—A war office statement, issued this afternoon, commenting on the Turkish assertion made in the Constantinople statement on July 4 that the allied troops operating in the Eastern Mediterranean had used gas, says this statement is false, as the allies have not yet resorted to this method of warfare.

## GONZALES WILL ENTER MEXICO CITY TODAY

Pursuit of Fleeing Zapatistas Occupying Attention of Bulk of Constitutional Forces.

Mexico City, July 11.—The constitutional army under Pablo Gonzales will make a triumphant entry into the capital tomorrow morning. Only advance guards of a few hundred came into the city today, principally for the purpose of patrolling it.

Gen. Gonzales issued a manifesto today promising full guarantees to the residents and relief for the starving poor.

Pursuit of the fleeing Zapatistas occupied the attention of the bulk of the constitutional forces this morning. Xochimilco, where the water works of the city are located, was the principal objective of the Gonzales forces, and here the escape of hundreds of Zapatistas was cut off.

The disorganization of the southern army is complete, and Gen. Zapata himself is reported at Tlalaxapam.

The acting executive of the so-called "Scherena convention," Lagos Chasaro, is reported captured at the station of Salazar, half way between Mexico City and Toluca, capital of the state of Mexico. The other southern leaders have scattered to the environs of the city and to the Moravia hills.

## SUBMARINE THAT SANK LUSITANIA CAPTURED

Britishers Coming to U. S. Tell How Boat Was Caught in Channel Nets.

New York, July 11.—The German submarine which sank the Lusitania has been captured by the British in one of the English Channel nets and the officers and crew imprisoned.

This was the statement made today by Lewis Charles Lewis, 15-year-old son of a partner in the firm of Lewis & Simmonds, of 581 Fifth avenue, who arrived with his aunt, Mrs. J. Simmonds, who corroborated the boy's story, on the American liner St. Paul.

Mrs. Simmonds and her nephew are residents of England, and are here to stay during the war. Young Lewis said that two weeks before the St. Paul left England a friend, who is closely connected with government sources of information, told him of the capture of the submarine.

The crew were placed in prison and no mention made of the capture, because the British government feared an uprising of the people, and a general public demand that the crew be hanged.

"The submarine was either the U-24 or the U-29, I can't remember which," said Lewis. "The officers after their capture admitted it was their boat which destroyed the Lusitania."

### WAR UNABLE TO "MAKE RAIN."

London Scientists Explode Old Theory of Big Gun's Effect.

London, July 11.—A close study of the effect of heavy gunfire on the weather has been made during the whole of the war in Northern France and has resulted in the statement by scientists here that cannonading does not "make rain," according to the popular fancy. A lecture on "Battle Weather in Western Europe" just delivered by Charles Harding, one of the investigators, explains the real effect of this series of tremendous explosions. He says:

"In the recent wet weather the rainy conditions have not been caused by gunfire, but it seems quite possible that at times, when the conditions are favorable to rain, the rains have been augmented or accelerated by the concussion initiated over the battle grounds. It seems that when the conditions are anti-cyclonic, that is when the whole character of the weather is opposed to rain, no amount of concussion or explosion could produce rain in anything like a measurable quantity."

### Russians Shot for Cowardice.

Berlin (wireless via Saville), July 11.—It is reported from Riga (on the Gulf of Riga, Baltic coast), that eight Russian officers, including one major and three noncommissioned officers were court-martialed on shot on June 10 for cowardice displayed in the face of the enemy.

### San Francisco July 10th.

To Raleigh, Maxton, Charlotte, Rutherfordton, and Intermediate North Carolina points via Seaboard Air Line Ry. Consult agent, 1416 N. Y. ave. n.w., Adv.

### THE arrival of your daily paper

is a welcome event in your summer home. The progress of the war—sports—home news, etc., are subjects which cannot be detailed in the letter from home. Make sure of a world-wide letter coming to you by sending in this blank today:

### The Washington Herald

Name .....

P. O. ....

State .....

From .....

Daily and Sunday or daily only.

Find enclosed \$.....

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Daily and Sunday .....

Daily and Sunday .....

Daily, without Sunday .....

Daily, without Sunday .....